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ABSTRACT

The federal government is approaching a new round of consideration of administrative reorganization, including the areas of education and of support for scholarly endeavors. The concern of the Carnegie Council is that the government, in view of its recent experience with rapid program expansion and of the vast problems ahead in health care and income maintenance fields, might well improve its organizational structure, with benefit to public service. Possible changes are: (1) the development of a Department of Health, Education, and Science (DHES) organized around the theme of growth; (2) development of a Department of Labor and Human Resources, absorbing the welfare responsibilities of the present Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and organized around the theme of work; (3) establishment of the office of Under-Secretary of Education, Research, and Advanced Studies within the DHES, while elevating the status and redefining the functional responsibilities of the bureau chiefs within the present Office of Education; and (4) assignment to this Under-Secretary, among other duties, of coordinating responsibilities throughout federal agencies for educational programs, basic research and scholarship, and student financial aid. (MSE)

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Education and Scholarship

A report of the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education

ED142113

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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FEDERAL REORGANIZATION

Education and Scholarship

A REPORT OF THE CARNEGIE COUNCIL ON POLICY STUDIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

A report of the
Carnegie Council
on Policy Studies
in Higher Education

FEDERAL REORGANIZATION

Education
and
Scholarship

FEDERAL REORGANIZATION
Education and Scholarship
The Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education

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Foreword

The federal government is approaching a new round of consideration of administrative reorganization, including in the areas of education and of support for scholarly endeavors.

The Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, and its predecessor Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, have had a long-time interest in federal programs affecting postsecondary education and have issued several reports on the subject.[1] Out of this background, the Council sets forth below several observations about and proposals for reorganization for consideration by those who will be making the decisions. It seeks to do so to help assure the best service to the public interest broadly defined. The Council does not consider postsecondary education to have been neglected within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the decade and a half since it became an important element within the Department. On the contrary, postsecondary education has generally been well treated. The concern of the Council is rather that the federal government, in view of its substantial experience with expanded education programs in recent years and with the

[1] *Quality and Equality: New Levels of Federal Responsibility for Higher Education*, December 1968 (and *Quality and Equality*, revised recommendations, June 1970); *Higher Education and the Nation's Health: Policies for Medical and Dental Education*, October 1970; *Institutional Aid: Federal Support to Colleges and Universities*, February 1972; *The Federal Role in Postsecondary Education: Unfinished Business, 1975–1980*, April 1975; *Low or No Tuition: The Feasibility of a National Policy for the First Two Years of College*, April 1975; *Making Affirmative Action Work in Higher Education: An Analysis of Institutional and Federal Policies with Recommendations*, October 1975; *Progress and Problems in Medical and Dental Education: Federal Support versus Federal Control*, September 1976.

overall operation of HEW—which has been the fastest growing department in the national government—and in consideration of the vast problems ahead, particularly in the health care and income maintenance fields, might well improve its organizational structure with benefit to public service.

We believe that organization does matter. The very existence of an agency creates the capacity to act in the areas of its assigned jurisdiction. The location of an agency in the federal hierarchy is an important statement of the comparative importance of the activity involved, and gives recognition to it. The specifics of organizational arrangements can contribute positively or negatively to the relationships among functionally linked endeavors, to the overloading of top executives on the one hand or undue fragmentation of efforts on the other, and to the ability of government to take a comprehensive view of programs that affect one another.

We present the comments that follow as one contribution to the current discussion of reorganization. We acknowledge that the very process of reorganization has a disturbing influence and that careful calculation needs to be made of whether the short-term costs of disturbance outweigh the long-term advantages. We also acknowledge that there are many ways of organizing almost any large-scale and complex endeavor. We do not believe that our suggestions below are a one and only solution. But we present them as one alternative approach that warrants consideration along with other alternatives, or no action at all.

We note that the Rufus Miles report published by the American Council on Education[2] has an excellent presentation of historical background and present practice, although the proposals in that report for a Cabinet-level Department of Education are quite different from ours below. We believe that the suggestions we set forth, however, are quite consistent with the "working principles" proposed by the American Council on Education.[3] Those principles are essentially that (1) "education needs to be elevated in status;" (2) there needs to be more interagency "cooperation on educational

[2]Miles, R. E., Jr. *A Cabinet Department of Education: Analysis and Proposal.* Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1976.

[3]See letter of Roger W. Heyns to Joseph A. Califano, Secretary, Health, Education, and Welfare, January 26, 1977.

matters;" (3) "any organizational change should strengthen the tradition of state and local and private control of education;" and (4) "educational authority" should be lodged "within HEW at the level of Under-Secretary, or at the level of a divisional Secretary if a DOD-type organization is selected."

We express appreciation to Frederick M. Bohen, formerly senior program associate of the Council, for his earlier assistance in preparation of this report. We note that one member of the Council, Lois Rice, wishes to abstain from endorsing this report. Within the Council there are several different views about reorganization and several different emphases on what is most important to be done. With the exception noted, however, a general consensus exists that the proposals set forth below merit serious consideration and could, on balance, improve federal operations in the areas of our special concern.

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Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education

Comments on Reorganization —An Input to the Discussion

A reorganization of the federal government in the areas of education and support for scholarship, and in certain administratively related programs, might serve the following purposes:

> Give greater visibility and a higher level of administrative attention to education and to the pursuit of knowledge that is more nearly commensurate with their contributions to national growth and welfare, while recognizing that responsibilities are shared with the states, local governments, private institutions, and individuals
>
> Provide better coordination of policies and programs across the spectrum of federal agencies, thus making possible more effective use of expenditures and better delivery of services and information, and do this without establishing a monolithic control over educational and research activities
>
> Relieve the heavy burdens now placed on the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with its very large staff and immensely complex assignments

To accomplish these purposes, the following possibilities are suggested:

1. *Establish the position of Under-Secretary (or Secretary) of Education, Research, and Advanced Studies within HEW*. This would substantially raise the level of attention to education. We also suggest,

below, more important duties for this position than are now carried by any comparable post in the federal government. In particular, such a position would combine an interest in education with a concern for the advancement of knowledge—a natural and productive combination. It would reflect the rise of the federal government as the main source of support for basic research, and the by now very influential position of the federal government in the development of higher education.

We are doubtful of the need to create a new Cabinet-level Department of Education. Such a department (1) would be a comparatively small department within the federal hierarchy, and one subject to some diminution of activities if more of the responsibility for program funds in elementary and secondary education is delegated to the states, as may well happen; (2) would exist in any event in an area of relative program stability due to prospects for little or no enrollment growth or even some reduction from current levels, as compared with rapidly expanding federal interests and expenditures in such areas as energy, health care, and income maintenance which are bound to demand more and more attention; (3) might imply that the federal government was assuming basic responsibility for education (as do the ministries of education in a number of foreign countries), while, in fact, such responsibility now rests, and we believe should continue to rest, with the states and localities and private entities; and (4) might tend to give more attention to elementary and secondary education than to higher education—particularly if it merely involved, as some proposals suggest, an elevation of the Office of Education to departmental status, since the Office of Education historically has concentrated on the concerns of primary and secondary education. Only within very recent years in the course of its long history, has the OE had any substantial interest in postsecondary education.

We suggest that the creation of any new federal departments might better be reserved for larger and faster-growing areas of federal interest and for areas in which the federal responsibility is constitutionally more fundamental.

A first corollary of this proposal to establish the position of Under-Secretary (or Secretary) would be to raise the status of

Table 1. Office of Education budget (in millions of dollars)

	1950[a]	1960[b]	1976[c]
Elementary, secondary, handicapped and vocational programs	$ 34	$317	$3,787
Postsecondary education programs	5	119	2,758
Total OE (includes administrative salaries, funds for public libraries)	158	460	6,814

[a]Total of OE figure includes $117 million in surplus property transfers to educational institutions (level not specified). U.S. Office of Education, *Biennial Surveys 1949–50*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
[b]National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1975 Edition*, Table 146. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.
[c]*Special Analyses, Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1978*, Tables I-1 and I-2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, n.d.

the top administrators of the present four major operating divisions of the Office of Education (Bureau of School Systems, Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, and Bureau of Postsecondary Education). If this is done, some combination of bureaus might be in order, as well as some reassignment of the organizational locations of the Office of Indian Education, the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, the National Institute of Education, and the National Center for Educational Statistics. In any event, transfer of Head Start into the educational area may be in order; it is now under the Assistant Secretary for Human Development.

We suggest this elevation of status because federal support for education has grown enormously in the past decade and a half—the OE budget has risen about 15 times over in just 15 years (see Table 1).[1] Federal support of postsecondary education through all agencies has grown especially rapidly, and the federal government is now close to being an equal partner with the states and localities in terms of financial contribution (see Table 2).

A second corollary is that the Under-Secretary (or Secretary) would assume the duties of the Commissioner of Education. This would eliminate the confusion, the duplication of effort,

[1]The OE budget was under $600,000 in 1932, compared with over $6,000,000,000 today—a ten-thousand-fold increase.

Table 2. Estimated expenditures by the federal government on educational and research programs through all agencies, compared with state and local funds (in billions of dollars)

	Federal funds Dollars/Percentage		Local and state funds Dollars/Percentage		Total Dollars/Percentage	
Elementary and secondary schools, public and nonpublic	$ 5.5[a]	9	$56.2[a]	91	$61.7	100
Higher education, public and nonpublic	10.3[b]	45	12.5[c]	55	22.8	100
Total	15.8	19	68.7	81	84.5	100

[a]Source: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1975 edition*, Table 22. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.
[b]Based on *Special Analyses, Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 1977*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
[c]Based on unpublished data supplied by Center for Research and Development in Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley.

and the rivalry between the present positions of Assistant Secretary and Commissioner. Whatever else happens, this unnecessary and unclear duality of supervisors should be eradicated.

2. *Make the Under-Secretary (or Secretary) of Education, Research, and Advanced Studies the chairperson, with appropriate staff assistance, of three important coordinating councils.* These councils would consider overall federal policy in their areas of competence and would each render an annual report to the President and to the Congress on developments in their assigned fields with recommendations for future changes:

   Council on Educational Programs. Well over 300 programs in postsecondary education alone exist in at least 25 federal agencies.[2] There are, in addition, 90 to 100 separate programs for elementary and secondary education. No adequate mechanism is now in place even for the exchange of information among them, let alone careful examination of duplications and inconsistencies. There is a federal interagency committee on education, but it is ineffective, and essentially without leadership or responsibility.

[2]See Appendix for a listing of federal programs in postsecondary education. Eighteen standing committees of the House and 16 of the Senate have oversight of one or more education programs. See Robert C. Andringa, "Capitol Hill—An Insider's View," *AGB Reports*, Vol. 18, No. 5 (September/October 1976) p. 12.

Council of Institutes of Research and Advanced Studies. No mechanism now exists for joint consideration of the total support by the federal government of advances in basic knowledge, and particularly as these advances take place within higher education. The overall flow of funds and of support for graduate students would be among the concerns of this council, as would be the changing contributions of new knowledge to the national welfare. We suggest that at least the following agencies, each established on an autonomous basis with its own presidentially appointed board and director, be members of this council:

National Endowment for the Arts
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Institutes of Health
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Science Foundation

These agencies have common interests, including the preservation of their professional integrity and institutional independence. Other agencies might be added later.

Council on Student Aid. Student aid is now scattered in several agencies, particularly HEW, Social Security Administration, and Veterans Administration. No agency now looks at federal student aid in its entirety or seeks to coordinate it with increasing state efforts.

3. *Simplify the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,* which now spends more money than any other federal department and has the second largest total personnel (see Table 3), either (a) by assigning income-maintenance programs to the Department of Labor or (b) by creating a new Department of Health.

   (a) One alternative is to transfer income-maintenance programs to the Department of Labor, making it a Department of Labor and Human Resources. HEW might then become a Department of Health, Education and Science. The Department of Labor and Human Resources would concentrate its attention on *work,* with income maintenance related, to the extent possible, to the encouragement of productive work and to the necessary support of the working population. The Department of Health, Educa-

Table 3. Outlays and personnel of Cabinet-level Departments, 1976

Department	1976 outlays (millions of dollars)	Full-time permanent civilian personnel, June 30, 1976
Agriculture	$ 12,796	80,413
Commerce	2,020	28,823
Defense	88,036	922,386
Health, Education, and Welfare	128,785	136,462
Housing and Urban Development	7,079	14,942
Interior	2,293	59,130
Justice	2,242	51,201
Labor	25,727	14,471
State	1,062	22,634
Transportation	11,936	71,593
Treasury	44,335	107,877

Sources: The United States Budget in Brief, Fiscal Year 1978; Table 4: "Budget Authority and Outlays by Agency (in millions of dollars)"; and Table 8: "Summary of Full-Time Permanent Civilian Employment in the Executive Branch." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

tion, and Science would concentrate on *growth,* through better health, higher skills, and greater knowledge. The other great policy problem, aside from health care, now before the present HEW is income maintenance. Placing income-maintenance policy and administration in the Department of Labor and Human Resources would clearly reduce the burdens of the current HEW.

(b) Health is increasingly a federal responsibility—about 40 percent of all expenditures on health are already federalized (for the aged, the poor, members of the armed forces, members of the merchant marine, and so forth). Some form of health insurance, with supervision of health-care practices, is a distinct possibility.

Enormously complex policy considerations remain to be explored. If health were to be transferred into a new department, then the present HEW would become a Department of Education and Welfare, and there would be a separate Department of Health. We suggest, however, that such a possibility be deferred until a clearer view is available of the future shape of the national health care pro-

gram. We are also very hesitant about splitting health and education into separate departments because these two fields, at the level of postsecondary education, are strongly related to each other through research activities and high-level manpower training. We see less logical connection, on the contrary, between education and welfare support programs.

Our current preference between these two alternatives is for alternative (a). Struggling with the policy, fiscal, and administrative complexities of both health care and income maintenance places a very heavy burden on the secretary of HEW. Also, we believe that there is a natural connection between work and income maintenance, and a natural connection among health, education, and science. These connections, reflected in administrative arrangements, can give greater coherence to federal policy and administration.

These two alternatives are set forth in Figure 1. Table 4 shows the current distribution within HEW of dollar expenditures and of personnel among health, education, and welfare activities. We point out (1) that whatever department includes income maintenance and related programs will have the largest budget in the federal government because of the size of this budget alone; and (2) that only 3,500 personnel in HEW are engaged in aid to education—this is about one-quarter the personnel in the next smallest Cabinet department (see Table 3).

Figure 1.

Alternative (a)

Department of Labor and Human Resources
and
Department of Health, Education, and Science

Alternative (b)

Department of Health
and
Department of Education and Welfare

Alternative (c)

Department of Labor and Human Resources
and
Department of Health
and
Department of Education and Science

Table 4. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, outlays and personnel, fiscal year 1976

Functional category	Millions of dollars	Personnel (full-time, permanent)
Health outlays	32,890	47,223
Aid to education[a]	7,839	3,500
Income security benefits and social services	88,016	78,675
Other HEW activities	40	7,064[b]
Total	128,785	136,462

[a]This includes funds and personnel for educational programs outside of the Office of Education.
[b]Employees in the office of the Secretary.

Sources: The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1978, Table 15, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office; and direct information supplied by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

We note that, if both of these alternatives were eventually put into operation, there would remain a Department of Education and Science (Alternative c, Figure 1).

In any event, because of the close connection between adequate training and productive employment, federal programs concerned with on-the-job training (including apprenticeships) and with training and placement for the unemployed and underemployed probably should be concentrated in the Department of Labor. We make a distinction, albeit difficult to translate into practice, between broad vocational and career education within institutions of education on the one hand, and specific job training and placement on the other. Broad vocational and career education would remain with Education. This differentiation of functions might involve a transfer to the Department of Labor of the work-incentive program, programs for adult disadvantaged persons, and possibly other carefully selected programs.

We make the following additional comments:

1. The cost of any reorganization is some temporary loss of attention to new policies and to current administration. The long-term benefits should clearly outweigh the short-term costs.
2. No organizational arrangements are perfect. The choice is always between differently flawed alternatives.

3. Comparatively small steps, as some of the above, should be considered along with major reorganizations.
4. Any reorganization of government departments also implies some possible reorganization of (a) the Office of Management and Budget and (b) congressional committees. We note, in passing, that the Senate had a Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which has now become the Committee on Human Resources.
5. Reorganization is only a clear improvement if it makes possible better policies and programs, or draws more qualified and talented personnel, or both.
6. Organizational structures are not an end in themselves, but a means to an end. They should be subject to change as effective service to the chosen ends requires.

In summary, we suggest these possibilities for consideration:

1. Development of a Department of Health, Education, and Science organized around the theme of growth;
2. Development of a Department of Labor and Human Resources, absorbing the welfare responsibilities of the present HFW, organized around the theme of work;
3. Establishment of an Under-Secretary (or Secretary on the DOD model) of Education, Research, and Advanced Studies, within the Department of Health, Education, and Science, while elevating the status and redefining the functional responsibilities of the bureau chiefs within the present Office of Education; and
4. Assignment to this Under-Secretary (or Secretary), among other duties, of coordinating responsibilities throughout federal agencies for:

   Educational programs, through a Council on Educational Programs,

   Basic research and scholarship, through a Council of Institutes of Research and Advanced Studies, while preserving the essential independence of the individual institutes, and

   Student financial aid, through a Council on Student Aid.

Appendix

Federal Postsecondary Education Programs as of Fall 1974

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Reserach Service
- Basic and Applied Research

Cooperative State Research Service
- Grants for Scientific Research
- Cooperative Forestry Research
- Payments to Agricultural Experiment Stations
- Rural Development Research

Extension Service
- Cooperative Extension Service

Forest Service
- Forestry Cooperative Research
- Forestry Research

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration
- Economic Development—Grants and Loans for Public Works and Development Facilities
- Economic Development University—Centers Program

Maritime Administration
- U.S. Merchant Marine Academy
- State Marine Schools

Source: Christoffel, P., and Rice, L. *Federal Policy Issues and Data Needs in Postsecondary Education: Final Report to the National Center for Education Statistics.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Sea Grant Support

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Civil Preparedness Agency
Civil Defense Education
Civil Defense Staff College
Civil Defense Staff College—Student Expense Program
Civil Defense University Extension

Defense Supply Agency
Machine Tool Loan to Educational Institutions

Office of the Secretary
Off-Duty Education
Overseas Dependents Education
Professional Education
Research and Development
Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC)
Service Academies

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Administration on Aging
Aging—Special Programs for the Aging

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Alcohol Research Development Awards
Alcohol Research Programs
Alcohol Training Programs
Drug Abuse Development Awards
Drug Abuse Research Manpower Fellowship Program
Drug Abuse Research Programs
Drug Abuse Training Programs
Mental Health Fellowships
Mental Health Research Development Awards
Mental Health Research Grants
Mental Health Training Programs

Center for Disease Control
Disease Control Laboratory Improvement
Disease Control Research Grants
Disease Control—Smoking and Health
Disease Control—Training Public Health Workers
Disease Control—Venereal Disease
Occupational Health Demonstration Grants
Occupational Research Grants
Occupational Health Training Grants

Food and Drug Administration
Food Research Training Grants
Food Research Grants

Radiological Health Research Grants
Radiological Health Training Grants

Health Resources Administration
Associated Health Educational Assistance—Special Programs
Associated Health Professions—Special Improvement Grants
Associated Health Professions—Special Projects Grants and Contracts
Associated Health Professions—Traineeship Grants
Comprehensive Health Planning—Training, Studies, and Demonstrations
Auxiliary Utilization Training Grants
Dental Health Continuing Education Training Grants
Family Medicine—Training Grants
Graduate Training in Public Health—Project Grants
Health Manpower Education Initiative Awards
Health Professions Capitation Grants
Health Professions—Financial Distress Grants
Health Professions—Scholarships
Health Professions—Special Projects
Health Professions—Start-Up Assistance and Conversion Grants
Health Professions—Student Loans
Health Professions Teaching Facilities—Construction Grants
Health Professions Teaching Facilities—Loan Guarantees and Interest Subsidies
Health Professions Teaching Personnel—Training, Traineeships, and Fellowships
Health Services Research and Development—Fellowships and Training
Health Services Research and Development—Grants and Contracts
Nurse Scientist Graduate Training Grants
Nurse Training Improvement—Special Projects
Nursing Capitation Grants
Nursing Professions—Talent Utilization
Nursing Research Project Grants and Contracts
Nursing Scholarships
Nursing School Construction
Nursing Schools—Financial Distress Grants
Nursing Student Loans
Professional Nurse—Traineeships
Professional Public Health Personnel—Traineeships
Regional Medical Programs (RMPs)
Schools of Public Health—Grants
Special Predoctoral and Postdocto al Fellowships in Nursing Research

Health Services Administration
Crippled Children's Services
Dental Health of Children
Emergency Health—Community Preparedness

Emergency Medical Services Systems Research
Family Planning Projects
Family Planning Research—Service Delivery Improvement
Family Planning Services—Training Grants and Contracts
Health Care of Children and Youth
Intensive Infant Care Projects
Maternal and Child Health Research
Maternal and Child Health Services
Maternal and Child Health Training
Maternal and Infant Care Projects

National Institutes of Health
Allergy and Infectious Diseases
Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases
Cancer

Cancer—Construction
Cancer—Research Centers
Cancer Research Manpower
Child Health and Human Development
Dental Research
Environmental Health Sciences
Eye Research
General Medical Sciences
Heart and Lung Research
Biomedical Communications Research Contracts
Biomedical Scientific Publications Grants
Medical Library Assistance—Library Research Grants
Medical Library Assistance—Research Grants
Medical Library Assistance—Special Scientific Project Grants
Medical Library Assistance—Training Grants
Neurological Diseases and Stroke
Animal Resources
Animal Resources—Fellowships
Animal Resources—Training
Biotechnology Resources
General Clinical Research Centers
General Research Support Grants
Minority Schools Biomedical Support

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

Office of Education
Educationally Deprived Children—Handicapped
Handicapped Early Childhood Assistance
Handicapped Innovative Programs—Deaf-Blind Centers
Handicapped Media Services and Captioned Films
Handicapped Physical Education and Recreation Training
Handicapped Regional Resource Centers
Handicapped—Research and Demonstration

Handicapped Teacher Education
Special Programs for Children with Specific Learning Disabilities
Educational Personnel Development—Educational Leadership
Educational Personnel Development—Media Specialists
Educational Personnel Development—Pupil Personnel Specialists
Educational Personnel Development—Urban/Rural School Development
Educational Personnel Training—Special Education
Educational Staff Training—School Personnel Utilization
Teacher Corps—Operations and Training
Teacher Training in Developing Institutions
Training of Teacher Trainers
Vocational Education Personnel Development Awards
Vocational Education Personnel Development—Professional Personnel Development for States
Emergency School Aid Act

Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program
College Personnel Development—Allen J. Ellender Fellowships
College Personnel Development, Fellowships—Fellowships for the Disadvantaged
College Teacher Graduate Fellowships
Cuban Education—Student Loans
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG)
Higher Education Facilities Construction
Higher Education Academic Facilities Construction—Interest Subsidization
Higher Education Academic Facilities—State Administration
Higher Education Act Insured Loans
Higher Education—Cooperative Education
Higher Education—Cost for Veterans' Instruction
Higher Education—Land-Grant Colleges and Universities
Higher Education Development—Institutes and Short-Term Training
Higher Education Personnel Fellowships
Strengthening Developing Institutions
Higher Education Work-Study
National Direct Student Loan Program
Postsecondary Education Statewide Comprehensive Planning Grants Program
Special Services for Disadvantaged Students in Institutions of Higher Education
State Student Incentive Grants
Talent Search
University Community Service—Grants to States
Upward Bound
College Library Resources
Higher Education Instructional Equipment
Library Training Grants

Research and Development—Library Research Demonstration
Adult Education—Special Projects
Adult Education—Teacher Education
Vocational Education—Basic Grants to States
Vocational Education—Consumer and Homemaking
Vocational Education—Cooperative Education
Vocational Education—Curriculum Development
Vocation Education—Innovation
Vocational Education—Research
Vocational Education—Special Needs
Vocational Education—Work Study
Bilingual Education Training
Educationally Deprived Children—Local Education Agencies
Educationally Deprived Children—Migrants
Educationally Deprived Children in State-Administered Institutions Serving Neglected or Delinquent Children
Follow Through
Preschool, Elementary, and Secondary Education—Special Programs and Projects
Ethnic Heritage Studies Program
Foreign Language and Area Studies—Fellowships, Centers, Research
Fulbright-Hays Training Grants—Faculty Research, Foreign Curriculum Consultants, Group Projects, Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
Teacher Exchange
Educational Broadcasting Facilities
Educational Personnel Training Grants—Career Opportunities (COP)
Civil Rights Technical Assistance and Training
Drug Abuse Prevention
Environmental Education
Right to Read

National Institute of Education
Educational Research and Development

Office of the Secretary
Special Schools
Child Development—Child Welfare Research and Demonstration Grants
Surplus Property Utilization
Physical Fitness Clinics

Social and Rehabilitation Service
Social and Rehabilitation Service Research
Developmental Disabilities—Demonstration Facilities and Training
Comprehensive Social and Rehabilitation Training
Developmental Disabilities—Special Projects
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities—Basic Support
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities—Special Projects

Vocational Rehabilitation Services for Social Security Disability Recipients
Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention

Social Security Administration
Social Security—Disability Insurance
Social Security—Retirement Insurance
Social Security—Survivors Insurance

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Community Development
Model Cities Supplemental Grants

Community Planning and Management
Community Development Training Grants
Urban Studies Fellowships

Office of Policy Development and Research
General Research and Technology Activity

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Indian Community Development
Haskell Junior College
Indian Employment Assistance
Indian Law Enforcement Services
Indian Agricultural Extension
Indian Loans
Indian Education—Adults
Indian Education—Colleges and Universities

Bureau of Mines
Mine Health and Safety Education and Training
Mine Health and Safety Research—Grants and Contracts
Mineral Resources and Environmental Development

National Park Service
Archeological Investigations and Salvage
Historic American Buildings Survey

Office of Water Resources Research
Additional Water Resources Research
Water Resources Research—Assistance to States for Institutes
Water Resources Research—Matching Grants to State Institutes

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
Law Enforcement Assistance—Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Training

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Law Enforcement Assistance—FBI Advanced Police Training
Law Enforcement Assistance—FBI Field Police Training

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
- Law Enforcement Assistance—Educational Development
- Law Enforcement Assistance—Internships
- Law Enforcement Assistance—Training
- Law Enforcement Education Program—Student Financial Aid
- Law Enforcement Research and Development—Graduate Research Fellowships
- Law Enforcement Research and Development—Project Grants
- Organized Crime Prosecutorial Training

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Standards Administration
- Coal Mine Workers' Compensation

Manpower Administration
- Concentrated Employment Program
- Job Corps
- Manpower Research and Development Program
- Manpower Research—Doctoral Dissertation Grants
- Manpower Research—Institutional Grants
- Manpower Research Project Grants (Small Grants)
- Public Employment Program (PEP)
- Work Incentive Program (WIN)—Training and Allowances
- Manpower Development and Training—Institutional Training

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- Occupational Safety and Health

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency for International Development (AID)
- Institutional Grants Program (211d)
- Central Research

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
- Educational Exchange—Graduate Students
- Educational Exchange—University Lecturers and Research Scholars

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of University Research
- Program of University Research

U.S. Coast Guard
- Coast Guard Academy

Federal Aviation Administration
- Airport Development Aid Program
- Aviation Education

Federal Railroad Administration
- High-Speed Ground Transportation Research and Development
- Railroad Research

Urban Mass Transportation Administration
Urban Mass Transportation Grants for University Research and Training
Urban Mass Transportation Managerial Training Grants

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service
Tax Information and Education

ACTION

Peace Corps
Peace Corps Intern Program and Recruitment Program
University Year for ACTION

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Appalachian Regional Commission
Appalachian State Research, Technical Assistance, and Demonstration Projects
Appalachian Vocational Education Facilities and Operations
Appalachian Vocational and Technical Education Demonstration Grants

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Atomic Energy Commission
Nuclear Science and Technology—Faculty and Student Participation
Nuclear Science and Technology—Faculty Training Institutes and Workshops
Nuclear Science and Technology—Research and Development
Nuclear Science and Technology—Research Reactor and Materials Assistance
Nuclear Science and Technology—Traineeship Program in Nuclear Engineering, Radiation Protection, and Environmental Sciences

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Civil Service Retirement Fund
Intergovernmental Personnel Grants

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia Government: Board of Higher Education
Federal Government Support for District of Columbia Postsecondary Schools (Federal City College, D.C. Teachers College, and Washington Technical Institute)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Offices of Air, Radiation, Research, Solid Waste, and Water Programs
Research and Development Contracts to Educational Institutions
Air Pollution Fellowships

Air Pollution Manpower Training Grants
Radiation Training Grants
Air Pollution Control Research Grants
Environmental Protection—Comprehensive Research Grants
Minority Institutional Research Support
Pesticides Research Grants
Radiation Research Grants
Solid Waste Research Grants
Water Pollution Control—Research, Development, and Demonstration
Solid Waste Training Grants
Water Pollution Control—Direct Training (WQO Short Courses)
Water Pollution Control—Research Fellowships
Water Pollution Control Training Grants

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention
Drug Abuse Prevention—Pharmacological Research

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Research and Development in Space Sciences Technology

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts—Promotion of the Arts
National Endowment for the Arts—Promotion of the Humanities

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

National Gallery of Art-Extension Service

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)

Biological Sciences Research Project Support
Computer Innovation in Education
Computing Activites
Engineering Research Initiation Grants and Research Project Support
Environmental Sciences Research Project Support
Experimental Research and Development Incentives Programs
Fellowships and Traineeships Program
Institutional Grants for Research Management Improvement
Institutional Grants for Science
Instructional Improvement Implementation—Pre-College
Instructional Improvement Implementation—Higher Education
Science Education Materials and Instruction Development—Pre-College
Science Education Materials and Instruction Development—Higher Education
Intergovernmental Science Programs
International Cooperative Scientific Activities
International Decade of Ocean Exploration

International Travel Program
Materials Research Project Support
Mathematical and Physical Sciences Research Project Support
National and Special Research Programs
National Research and Development Assessment Program
National Research Centers
Oceanographic Facilities and Support
Polar Research Programs
Public Understanding of Science Program
Research Applied to National Needs (RANN)
Science Education—Problem Assessment and Experimental Projects
Science Information Activities
Scientific Activities (Special Foreign Currency Program)
Social Sciences Research Project Support
Undergraduate Student Development

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Social Insurance for Railroad Workers

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Academic Appointments
Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies
Smithsonian Special Foreign Currency Grants for Museum Programs and Related Research
Visiting Research Appointments
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars—Fellowships and Guest Scholar Programs

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA)

Department of Medicine and Surgery

Biomedical Research—Career Development Programs
Biomedical Research—Contracts to Universities
Education and Training of Health Service Personnel
Exchange of Medical Information
Prosthetics Research

Department of Veterans Benefits

Pension and Compensation to Veterans' Widows and Children
Veterans Educational Assistance
Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Veterans
Dependents Educational Assistance